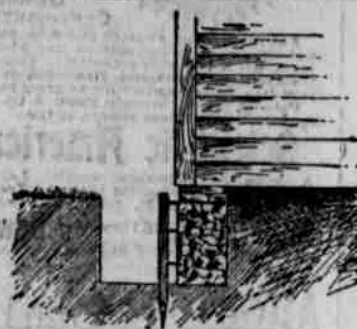


### Foundation Under a Building.

It is often desired to put a tight foundation under a barn or other structure, already built. This is a difficult matter, particularly if the building is close to the ground. The foundation should extend down below the frost line. How shall the ditch be dug under the edge of the barn? The illustration, from the New England Farmer, shows an excellent plan. Dig a trench close to the barn, and then dig in under the barn to the required distance to accommodate the foundation stones. Exactly under the edge of the barn, at the bottom of the wide trench, drive staves and put down a rough board. Now fill in behind the board with loose stones, put on another old board and continue to fill in the loose stones until they stand level with the surface of the ground. The part of the trench outside the boards can now be filled in with earth, packing it down solidly, leaving the old boards where they are. The flat stones above the ground can then be



PUTTING IN A FOUNDATION.

put in and cemented. Perhaps they can be put in more conveniently before filling in the outside trench.

**Rented Farms.**  
There seems to be a lack of system in renting farms in this country. The owner seems to expect that the tenant will make no improvement to land or buildings, and to recompense himself for the expected deterioration he charges a high rent, and to pay this the tenant must take everything that he can from it, and expend neither money nor labor in making any permanent improvement. In this way the rented farm soon becomes a rundown farm, and after a few changes of tenants it is likely to be an abandoned farm. It would be well if some one would study the system of farm leasing in Great Britain, where certain improvements are to be made each year by the tenant and certain others by the landlord, and where the farm is kept improving, while, in many cases, generation after generation has lived in the same place, paying about the same rent as they would have to pay as interest, taxes and repairs if they were owners of the farm. When landlord and tenant are each trying to "skin" the other, it usually results in skinning the farm.



**Cross-bred heifer.** Aged 2 years 11 months 2 weeks 2 days. Bred by Charles Kemp, Auchincroft, Huntly, Property of the Earl of Rosebery, K. G., Dalmeny, Champion of the Scottish National, 28th, November, 1890. Aberdeen Angus sire, Shorthorn dam. Weight, 16 cwt. 42 lb.

**The Wheat Harvest.**  
We scarcely realize that the wheat harvest lasts the year through, yet such is the case. In January they are harvesting it in Australia and in Argentina. Through February and March they will be busy in the East Indies and in Upper Egypt. April will find them busy at it in the wheat belts of Asia Minor, India, Persia and in Mexico. One might finish in Mexico in time to help his neighbors in Texas or Florida in May, but he could scarcely reach Japan or northern Africa in time to do much. From June to September he could, and many do, work northward within the limits of the United States, and even into Manitoba, Peru and southern Africa harvest it in November, and Burma in December. So says a writer in one of our magazines.

**Profit in the Cow.**  
There is a large difference in the profits on cows, even when the same kinds of foods are given. The majority of dairymen are well satisfied with a cow that will give as much as ten quarts of milk a day for 300 days, and, allowing fifteen quarts of milk for each pound of butter, she would produce 3,000 quarts of milk and 200 pounds of butter. Many cows do not approach such yields of milk and butter, but there are cows which give twice as much milk as the quantity mentioned and also produce twice as much butter. The profit is therefore large, because the greater the yield of an animal the smaller the cost proportionately.

**Growing Broom Corn.**  
Waldo F. Brown in the Prairie Farmer gives good advice to farmers in saying that they should not begin the growing of broom corn unless they can arrange to grow quite a quantity and hold it for from one to three years for a rise when the price is low. He predicts that when the crop for 1900 is ready for market the price will be below the cost of production. He has known it to sell for \$300 a year and \$40 the next, and at the latter price

there was no profit. It is never good policy to go largely into the production of any crop the next season after a year of high prices. There are so many who will do so that those who try some other crop will be the wiser ones. And this is more true of perishable crops than of one that can be held over like broom corn.

**Winter Work.**  
There is but little to do in the fields during this season, but the time for planting corn will soon arrive, while such garden crops as onions and peas go into the ground very early. If the weather permits the manure should be hauled and spread on the ground before spring, and the application of fertilizer should not be delayed, especially if potash is to be applied. It is better to put fertilizer on the strawberry, raspberry and blackberry locations while the ground is cold than to delay, as to apply too late may cause injury in some cases. This is the time for using crude petroleum on fruit trees as a remedy for the San Jose scale, and grapes, raspberries and blackberries should be given attention while the weather is cold. Sometimes the spring opens early, and it will then be too late to cut back the grape vines. The old canes of blackberries should always be removed in winter. The manure heaps should now be worked over so as to get the materials in as fine condition as possible. Well-rotted manure gives more immediate benefit to plants than does coarse litter, and the winter is the season for preparing it.

**Preventing Freezing in Cellars.**  
There are times when it seems almost impossible to prevent vegetables from freezing in the cellar. Of course, having doors and windows tight and banking around the walls on the cold sides does much to prevent this, but when that "coldest day since we can remember" comes unexpectedly, as it does so many times, the chances are that many are not well prepared for it. A small oil stove, or even one or two lanterns, lighted and burning, will do much to give a warmer temperature, and one or two tubs of water put down there will do nearly as much. The first throw off an active heat and the water a latent heat. Not until the water is frozen will anything else freeze there. Set the stove or lanterns on the bottom of the cellar, as heat rises, and see that they cannot set fire to anything.

**Foul Seeds.**  
Tests made of seeds by the United States Department of Agriculture show, among other results, that a lot of fox-tail seed from Germany was only 16.5 per cent pure. It cost 35 cents a pound and was adulterated with seed worth only 10 cents. Of many seeds purchased in the open market, a sample of orchard grass was found to be 53 per cent bad; a batch of red-top clover, 78 per cent; a lot of crimson clover, 98 per cent bad, and some Hungarian brome grass that failed to germinate at all. It is to be hoped that this investigation will improve the quality offered on the market.

**Whitewashing Peach Trees.**  
Those who have peach trees will do well to remember that in Missouri they have decided that spraying peach trees two or three times during the winter is an efficient protection for them against the early starting of the buds, and killing afterward by frosts. Use a thin whitewash and cover trunk, branch and twigs, and renew when the weather had washed it off. They say that it makes the fruit but little, if any later, but makes a sure crop of it, which is what peach growers most want.

**Shade Trees.**  
It is not the lack of means that some farmers fail to ornament their farms with trees, evergreens and paint. It costs but a small sum to plant evergreens to serve as wind brakes, and they very much beautify a home when placed along the roads. Even around the barnyard, evergreens are useful and are superior to fences on the dividing lines of farms. Cattle in the fields, both in summer and winter, will seek shade and protection, and these evergreens will serve them admirably.

**Value of Reputation.**  
It is just as necessary for a farmer to "get a reputation" as for the merchant to get to the top with a certain line of goods. When the farmer makes a specialty of butter, eggs or any other article, he should seek to introduce the goods himself. It may not be encouraging at first, but his products will in time become known.

**Dairy Suggestions.**  
In the winter keep the cow warm and dry.  
Never use rusty cans under any consideration.  
Don't keep a hard-milking cow, if you value your time.  
Always milk as quickly as possible, and do it with clean, dry hands.  
Cream should be taken off the milk while it is still sweet, if possible.  
Clean, bright food, in sufficient variety, is what is needed for the dairy.  
Two or three degrees of temperature will make a great difference in churning.  
Be on friendly terms with the calves from the very first. Talk to them and pet them.  
Never disturb milk when cream is rising or the butter globules will sink never to rise again.  
The good-looking, round-bodied cow is never a good one. The best dairy cow is hardly pretty.  
Whenever a cow drinks water that you would not drink yourself she is robbing you of profits.

The cow can have no better food than shredded corn fodder, if it is good fodder, or ensilage.  
First rise cans in cold water, then wash them in warm water, then scald with boiling water and dry.  
A cow is both a machine and a very sensitive, delicate organism. Do not make the mistake of supposing that she is simply an inanimate machine.—Western Plowman.

## COBDENITE DIATRIBE.

### FREE-TRADERS HATE THE AMERICAN POLICY.

They Demand a Sweeping Tariff Remission that Shall Drive Every Vestige of Protection Out of Our Financial System.

The Boston Herald finds in the pending reciprocity treaties and in the proposition to bring Porto Rico into the American tariff system a convenient occasion for venting its free-trade spleen. Lapsing into Cobdenite diatribe, this irreconcilable protestant against the facts of history and the logic of events savagely assails the whole system of protection to American labor and industry as the product of log-rolling and lobbying. Thus:

"A used his influence to secure favors of B, C, D and E, on the understanding that these latter were to use their influence to help him pull certain chestnuts out of the Congressional fire; but under these reciprocal trade treaties A and B, think that they are likely to lose a part of their ill-gotten spoils, and hence they call upon C, D and E, and the whole remaining alphabet of interests as well, to assist them in defending themselves against this invasion. As there has to be loyalty between log-rollers as well as honor among thieves, the others are likely to respond to this appeal by doing what they can to defeat the objectionable proposition."

There you have the typical free-trade conception of an economic system whose results are the marvel of the civilized world. The men who supplied the information which enabled Congress to frame successful tariff laws are characterized as selfish conspirators against the general good, and by indirection are stamped as "thieves." Of course the Boston Herald has a remedy to propose. It is to abolish protection absolutely and get back to the platform of free trade pure and simple:

"We are thus in our policy, both international and national, the slaves of these industrial tyrants which the protective system has built up. Apparently the only way that we are to relieve ourselves of these 'old men of the sea' is to hurl them from our shoulders by a sweeping tariff enactment which shall drive every vestige of protection out of our fiscal system, and impose taxes only upon those commodities from which we hope to obtain a revenue, and on those at such a point, high or low, as seems best calculated to bring about the desired result."

Congressman Hopkins was right in contending in his Forum article that the tariff is still a live issue. It is true that there are not at present a very large number of free-trade propagandists who are so frank and so foolishly as the Boston Herald writer above quoted. There are, however, many who believe as he does, but are restrained by considerations of prudence from saying so in plain words.—American Economist.

**The Shooting of Goebel.**  
The shooting of Senator Goebel, Democratic contestant for the Kentucky governorship, at Frankfort, was the shocking sequence of the most persistent and brazen defiance of the popular will that has ever been recorded in the annals of Kentucky politics. An unscrupulous party dictator, who resorted to the agencies of corruption and fraud to accomplish his political ends, who secured the nomination for Governor by high-handed usurpation of the people's rights, and then attempted to steal the office, to which another was elected, has reaped the fury of the popular indignation incited by his own reckless course.

Goebel should have bowed to the decree of the State Election Commission, which decided that Gen. Taylor, the Republican candidate, was elected and was entitled to the certificate of election. Disregarding the finding of his own commission, Goebel defied all political decency and appealed to the State Legislature, in which his partisans were in the majority. Just as that body was preparing to perpetrate the outrage of declaring him Governor a bullet from an assassin's rifle laid him low.

The shotgun method of adjusting a political controversy is not new to Kentucky. Goebel himself was not guiltless of this peculiar Kentucky method of settling political feuds, having shot a man in the streets of Covington some years ago. While the tragedy at Frankfort was the logical Kentucky climax of a reckless career that rode roughshod over the rights of the people and was checkered with knavery and political rascality, the shooting was utterly without justification and merits the severest condemnation of the people, regardless of party.—Chicago Times-Herald.

**Brave but Injudicious.**  
History records the existence of a billy goat, dear to the heart of his master, but generally objected to by the community on account of his bucking proclivities. Nothing was exempt from his attack, and success only made him more and more aggressive. One day he felt unusually pugnacious, and in this frame of mind he wandered down on the railroad. Just then an express train came in sight. It was drawn by the most powerful engine in the country, called General Prosperity. Billy saw it and prepared for the battle of his life. As it approached he got himself in position and bucked. The result was disastrous. Billy lay bleeding and dead by the roadside, and General Prosperity, with its train, passed on. Hearing of Billy's death, his owner strolled down to where he lay and thus soliloquized: "Oh, Billy, why did you try to kill that train? You were a nice goat; you were not afraid of anything, Billy; you were the bravest goat I ever saw; but, Billy, damn your judgment!"—Free Press (Ill.) Journal.

**Tariff and Trusts.**  
The Philadelphia Ledger does not believe that Congress can do anything directly to overcome the trusts. It says: "There is one method, however, of coping with monopolistic trusts, without attempting specific legislation pronouncing them unlawful. It would effectually cripple the power of oppression exercised by the practical monopolies which are the beneficiaries of an excessive tariff. Should Congress lower the rate of duties on all products

that are the subjects of monopoly in the home market the competition of Europe would compel extortionate trusts to deal justly by the American consumer. This is an eminently practical plan, which is in complete accord with the protective tariff principle as defined by the last National Convention of the Republican party, which condemned equally foreign control and domestic monopoly."

The next thing, in the evolution favored by the Ledger, would be to remove the tariff altogether from certain articles, and we should soon have, not only the international trust, which could defy tariffs, but the whole tariff and revenue problem would be newly complicated. It is rather surprising that Republican papers should recommend any such course. They prove thereby how really deep-seated the indignation against the trusts is. But let the country honestly try direct and specific penal legislation before invoking free trade as an anti-trust ally.—Pittsburg Press.

**Eventful Indeed.**  
"The week was the most eventful in the history of labor for almost a decade," says a Pittsburg dispatch of Jan. 8. What made it so eventful was the fact that during the preceding week 80,000 men, of whom one-half are employed in and around Pittsburg, had their wages raised, or received notice of an increase in the near future. The Carnegie Steel Company, Jones & Laughlin, the United States Glass Company, the National Glass Company and the American Steel and Wire Company are large employers of labor that announced wage increases ranging from 5 to 10 per cent, to take effect Jan. 1. All the puddlers employed in mills controlled by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers are figuring on an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent, and the union carpenters have been assured an advance on May 1. The tin-plate-workers are also figuring on another increase.

These are eventful times for American labor. They began to be eventful early in November, 1890, when the election of William McKinley was made known, and they have been growing more and more eventful ever since.

### Unusual Cause for Worrimont.



Mary—You look worried, John; what's the trouble?  
John—Why, yourself's like this; Four years ago I was troubled about getting a job; now so many jobs are offered that I don't know which one to take.

**Forced to Enjoy Prosperity.**  
Gen. John B. Gordon, commenting upon the wave of Southern prosperity, says that the North and East will have to keep a sharp lookout or else the manufacturing interests of the South will overtake and catch them. That is all right; but isn't it about time for the South to help the North and East in the work of voting for prosperity? If the South could have her way she would vote her own manufacturers out of existence. Her prosperity has been forced upon her by the voters of the "North and East."—Benton (Ill.) Republican.

**Bryan and the Money Question.**  
Mr. Bryan, making a pass at the money question in his Cincinnati speech, is reported to have said he had been asked to drop the problem, but there was no man in the nation big enough to let that question fall. "Who ever made this particular request of Mr. Bryan was guilty of discourtesy. When the money question is dropped Mr. Bryan also will drop. While stands the money question Bryan shall stand; when falls the money question Bryan shall fall. It isn't polite to ask him to kill himself."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

**Strange Indeed.**  
A shoe manufacturer in Brockton, Mass., stated one day this week: "Tomorrow I shall open in London, on a principal street, one of the largest stores in that great city for men's shoes. Other American manufacturers are able to compete with the best products of the boot and shoe industry in France and Germany." It is very strange how all such things as this come only in Republican times, and yet the Democrats say that Republicanism has nothing to do with it.—Des Moines (Iowa) State Register.

**Prosperity in Kansas.**  
The people of Kansas have \$50,000,000 laid up in their own banks, practically all of it deposited since the Republican administration came into power. But they have only to wait the visitation of Bryan to be assured that this is not real prosperity. If they want the genuine thing let them try him and his wildcat financial theory. But under the circumstances they will not dance to this tune, let him pipe it melodiously as he will.—New York Tribune.

**How to Avoid Folly.**  
So long as American workmen preserve a wholesome remembrance of the woeful and drearily protracted business depression that followed the success of the Democratic anti-protection campaign of 1892, they will be preserved from the folly of voting for any party which seeks their suffrages on a platform that does not pledge protection to American industries and American labor.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

**A Conspiracy.**  
That wages are being raised all over the country is doubtless due to a conspiracy among certain persons who want to give the Republicans campaign material in order to defeat Mr. Bryan next year.—Cleveland Leader.

**Rather Mean.**  
Ida—Little Bobby's parents are close, May—Extremely! Why, they actually rejoice because his birthday falls on Christmas and they don't have to buy an extra cake.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character.—Wholesome Food for Thought.—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

The lesson for Feb. 11 is from John 3: 1-18, and its subject is "Jesus and Nicodemus." During the early Jewish ministry of our Lord he made an early attempt to win recognition as the Messiah; rather, let us say, he gave some revelations of his Messianic nature which were but dimly apprehended by the people. While during the most of the time he appeared to the multitudes simply as an eminent teacher, to his disciples and to such aspirants as Nicodemus he showed deeper phases of his work. Had he received a more encouraging degree of understanding in Judea he might have remained there much longer; night, indeed, have made Jerusalem, rather than Galilee, the center of his ministry. But it was just such conversations as that with Nicodemus, showing the spiritual ignorance of even the most enlightened leaders, that sent Jesus into Galilee to gather about him a following of the common people.

**Explanation.**  
"There was a man of the Pharisees." It is rather too sweeping to class all the Pharisees as hypocrites and bigots. From their rise in the times of persecution in the second century before Christ down to the era of the Jewish oligarchy that preceded the Roman conquest, the Pharisees represented the nobles and the Jews, the faithful ones, the loyal supporters of the scriptures and the ancient traditions, who stood against all false liberalism and looseness of doctrine. But with the Pharisees, as with many other religious parties, politics proved ruinous. As the division between Pharisees and Sadducees became more and more political, both parties became worldly and unspiritual. The Pharisees, always in bondage to literalism, were by this time mere slaves to tradition. Among them there were plenty of men of hard, cruel hearts and ungodly lives, who maintained the forms of godliness. There were also some men who still hungered after truth and had not closed their ears to new messages from God. Nicodemus seems to have belonged to the latter class. He was evidently a leader, "the teacher of Israel," a member of the Sanhedrin, which was the highest ecclesiastical body in the Jewish nation.

Why Nicodemus came by night nobody will ever know. It may have been fear or it may have been the desire for a quiet talk at a time when both Jesus and himself would be unimpaired. Jesus' days must have been very busy, and perhaps it was customary for him to receive inquirers after the day's work was over. Nicodemus' opening sentence was doubtless intended as a courteous opening to the conversation. It had, however, a tone of condescension, which Jesus must have noted. "A teacher come from God?"—this begins well; but the distinguished scholar modifies it cautiously, lest he make some rash statement not warranted by Jesus' reputation: "For no man can do these miracles that thou doest except God be with him." Nicodemus probably intended to make a little speech leading up to a discussion of religious truth, the interpretation of law and prophecy; he would be glad to talk over some fine points of theology with a rising young rabbi.

How swift the perception of Jesus and how profound his reply! He "answered" before any question had been asked; answered, not the unspoken query of his visitor, but the fundamental question that his visitor must needs hear and answer before his life would be what it should. "Except a man be born again (from above) he cannot see the kingdom of God." The metaphor of the new birth was new to Nicodemus, but it is hard to see why it should have been incomprehensible.

"The wind bloweth where it listeth." As often suggested, they probably heard the night wind blowing through the streets outside. Jesus frequently used illustrations suggested by the immediate circumstances of the moment. The appropriateness of the figure is not so evident to us as if English, like Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek, employed the same word for spirit as for wind or breath. "Are you a master of Israel?" A master—that is, a teacher. If a leader among the Jews, a deeply versed in religious learning, could be so astonished at fundamental truths, how could there be any hope of discussing with him the higher doctrines which he had wished to bring up? It is a severe rebuke, yet spoken more in disappointment than in annoyance. These are "earthly things"—the new birth, the work of the Spirit—that is, they belong to the present age, its needs and problems. If even they are beyond Nicodemus' understanding it is vain to tell him the mysteries of the heavenly sphere.

In these sentences, whether spoken by Jesus or by the evangelist John, is summed up the essence of the gospel—salvation through love on God's part and faith on man's. It is as if a wise and patient teacher, perceiving the inability of the child to understand the matters concerning which he is curious, should say to the child: "Here is something simple and yet profound, which you can grasp and which neither I nor anybody can really comprehend. Let us study it together."

Of all the lessons that may be gained from this chapter there is one that should not be neglected in classes of adults: The lesson that it is foolish for us to seek to pry into the hidden mysteries of the future state, of the angels, of the Trinity and the like, until we have a firmer hold on the sublimely simple doctrine of salvation which have been taught us from childhood.

**Next Lesson—"Jesus at Jacob's Well."**  
—John 4: 5-26.

**The Black Cat Fad.**  
The latest idea in the way of a portebonheur is to carry a tiny puss of wondrous goldsmith's work swinging as a pendant from the end of your longnette chain. The cat is made of black enamel upon metal. Its eyes have a metallic green gleam. Are they not tiny cat's eyes? The sapient puss wears a collar of brilliant set close about her furry neck. This, it seems, is the very "lurest."

**Clogging the System.**  
Nothing tends to the injury of brain workers so greatly as over-eating. Many active brain workers have suddenly broken down, and fancied it was due to brain fatigue, when, as a matter of fact, it was due to overeating. The furnace connected with the mental machine becomes clogged with ashes and carbon in various shapes and forms. Nervousness follows this excessive clogging, and the general system gets out of order. People often take a week's holiday, thinking they are overworked, when all that is necessary is to eat less.

## GOEBEL PASSES AWAY

### CLAIMANT TO KENTUCKY GOVERNORSHIP DIES OF WOUND.

Bullet of the Associated Presses: Fatal Victim Made a Brave Struggle for Life—Beckham Assumes the Functions of Chief Executive.

William Goebel, the Democratic claimant to the Governorship of Kentucky, died in his chambers at the Capital Hotel, Frankfort, at 9:14 o'clock, Saturday evening from the effects of the gunshot wound inflicted by an assassin. Mr. Goebel fought against the end with all the vigor and fortitude of his nature, and perished till he lost consciousness that he would live, but the arch enemy slowly but surely conquered the wounded leader.

Mr. Goebel's sister, Mrs. Herman Brummecke, and his brother, Arthur Goebel of Cincinnati, were alone with him when he died. They remained with the lifeless body until 7:10 o'clock, Saturday morning, when it was taken to the morgue. Justus Goebel, another brother, who had been hurrying from Arizona to Frankfort on a special train, as soon as Justus Goebel reached the capital he hurried to his brother's apartments, where he found Arthur Goebel and his sister weeping over the body of the dead man.

The news of Mr. Goebel's death, although expected, came at a profound shock. It spread like wildfire and awful consequences were again feared. At the State House grounds extraordinary precautions were taken to put down any disturbance which might arise.

Mr. Goebel rested well Friday night and early Saturday morning announced that he felt better than he had at any time since he was wounded. At his request ex-Congressman John H. Kendrick, one of the Goebel leaders, was called into his room and they were in consultation concerning the situation for an hour. After that Mr. Goebel asked for something to eat and light food was given, but he could not retain it in his stomach. The patient then began to sink and his physicians realized that the end was but a question of a few hours. The doctors tried to keep Mr. Goebel alive by the introduction of oxygen and artificial blood until his brother from Arizona could arrive, but in this they were unsuccessful. The news of Mr. Goebel's death rapidly spread over the State. In half a hundred cities Saturday night mass meetings were held deploring the assassination and calling upon the people not to resort to violence, but to allow the law to take its course. At many meetings Gov. Taylor and the other Republican State officers were severely denounced.

Twenty minutes before the death of Mr. Goebel was publicly announced J. W. Beckham, the Democratic Lieutenant Governor, was sworn in as chief executive of the State by one of the Democratic Judges of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.

### BIG FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

Loss Is Placed at \$1,500,000—One Fireman Killed and Several Injured.

Fire broke out at 9:55 a. m. Sunday in the five-story brick building at Broadway and Franklin avenue, St. Louis, owned by the dry goods firm of Penny & Gentles, and in a few hours had consumed \$1,500,000 worth of property, caused the death of one fireman and the serious injury of many others, and alarmed the entire city. The cry that the city was burning succeeded in almost breaking up the services in many downtown churches, and for a time it looked as if the cry was to prove true. Only by the most strenuous efforts of the firemen was the commission district saved.

Soon after the flames broke out the entire building of Penny & Gentles was enveloped. Sparks and brands were blown in every direction by a strong northwest wind, and the destruction of adjoining property was threatened. A general alarm was turned in, and soon every engine in the city was at the scene. On the south of Penny & Gentles' the flames communicated with the buildings occupied by Schaper Bros., dry goods, the Famous dry goods. The burning area increased minute by minute, the flames gaining great headway and leaping across to the east side of Broadway. In a short time a large empty store building on the corner of Franklin avenue was destroyed, with those directly south occupied by the People's House Furnishing Company, the Marks millinery store, Dill's dental parlors and Derr Brothers, 5 and 10 cent store. Falling walls caused the death of one fireman and wounded several others.

Before the flames had been subdued the following had sustained heavy losses: Schaper Bros., Penny & Gentles, The Famous dry goods; Fuch Millinery and Cloak Company, D. Crawford building, the People's House Furnishing Company, Derr Bros., the St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company, Tied & Prast, commission merchants at St. Stauffer, barbers J. J. Rohde, retail liquor dealer; Herboth Mercantile Company, and the Schlager-Cornelia Company; A. Nasse, wholesale grocer; Plant Seed Company, Krenning Glass Company, Bassett's plumbing establishment, McLain & Alcorn Commission Company, Bueller Block Commission Company, Nelson Distilling Company, Hake & Sons Commission Company, George A. Benton, produce; Bauer Flour Company, Shaw & Richmond, produce; Fred Polman's saloon. A private watchman of Penny & Gentles was arrested and held at the Four Courts, pending an investigation into the origin of the fire. He was taken into custody as the result of a statement by a woman rooming opposite to the effect that she had seen a man entering the watchman's description lighting matches in the store previous to the fire. He denied having had anything to do with it, and states that he was at home when the fire broke out.

### News of Minor Note.

Georgia is making war on illegal insurance companies.

Secretary Gage says more fractional silver money is needed.

Guam will have the same tariff schedule as used in Porto Rico.

Prayers have been ordered throughout Turkey for the benefit of the Sultan's health.

Prof. Hughes, English electrician and inventor, left numerous benevolent bequests. Four leading London hospitals got £80,000 each.

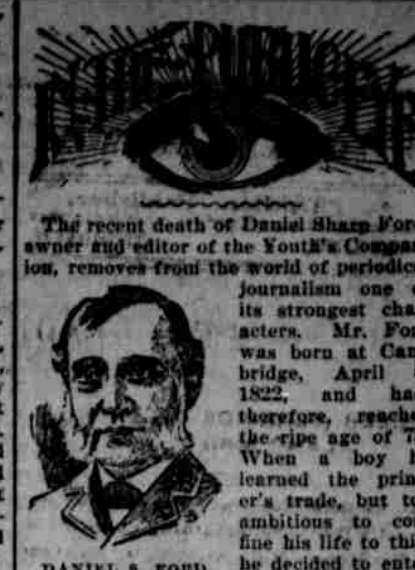
Admiral and Mrs. Dewey have been invited to visit Cleveland, Ohio, memorial day.

Herr Vaze, the polar explorer, will lead an expedition next summer in search of Andree.

Joseph Wundreich, confessed wife murderer, Chicago, gets twenty years in the pen.

Mexico has quarantined against vessels from Brazilian and Asiatic ports, fearing plague.

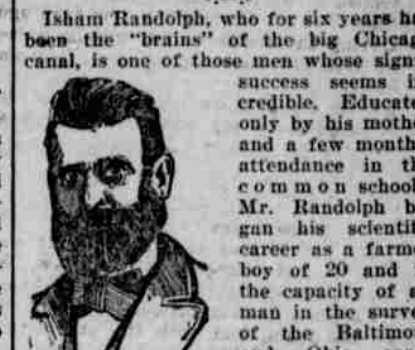
Cleveland authorities expect to complete, during the year, a tunnel bringing water to the city from a point five miles out in Lake Erie.



The recent death of Daniel A. Ford, owner and editor of the Youth's Companion, removes from the world of periodical journalism one of its strongest characters. Mr. Ford was born at Cambridge, April 6, 1822, and had, therefore, reached the ripe age of 78. When a boy he learned the printer's trade, but too ambitious to confine his life to this, he decided to enter the publishing field, and while still a young man became involved in the publication of a Boston weekly. In this enterprise he had the co-operation of Rev. John W. Olmstead, the firm name being Olmstead & Ford. Then, desiring a still wider sphere, the partners purchased the Youth's Companion in 1857, and Mr. Ford assumed the duties of publisher of the religious paper and editor of the Companion. Later, differences as to policy arose, and the partners concluded to make a division of interests and separate. The Companion fell to the share of Mr. Ford and he continued its publication, doing business under the fictitious firm name of Perry Mason & Co. When he took charge the circulation of the paper was seven thousand; now it is seven hundred thousand.

Senator George Frisbie Hoar of Massachusetts, who has been much in the public eye of late, in many respects, a remarkable man. Although nearly 75 years of age, he is still one of the most vigorous speakers in the Senate. He was born in Concord, Mass., in 1826, and studied during his early years at Concord Academy. He inherited his forensic talents from his father, Samuel Hoar, who was one of Massachusetts' greatest lawyers, and after graduating in the study of law at Harvard University, he went to Worcester, where he practiced. He rose very rapidly, and in 1857 was elected to the Forty-first Congress. He also represented his State in the Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, but declined the nomination for the Forty-fifth. March 5, 1877, he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed George S. Boutwell, and was re-elected in 1883, 1889 and 1895. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

Isiah Randolph, who for six years has been the "brains" of the big Chicago canal, is one of those men whose success seems incredible. Educated only by his mother and a few months' attendance in the common schools, Mr. Randolph began his scientific career as a farmer boy of 20 and in the capacity of ax man in the survey of the Baltimore and Ohio road. Within four years, by the closest application to his studies, Mr. Randolph had risen from the stake-driving stage to that of engineer in the same service. In 1880 he was called to Chicago as chief engineer of the Chicago and Western Indiana road, and in 1891 he was appointed consulting engineer of the big road, in whose employ he began his noted career. Mr. Randolph has been president of the Western Society of Engineers, and is an international authority on excavations and bridges.



Former Senator William M. Evans, the venerable and much-respected citizen of the Empire State, now nearly 82 years of age, continues to take a lively interest in the affairs of the nation. His health is such that he cannot leave his home, but there he is visited by many of his old friends, who say that the giant intellect is not clouded. He manifests a keen interest in all public questions, and has closely followed the course of the nation through the Cuban and Philippine campaigns. Mr. Evans was born Feb. 6, 1818, in Boston. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, was chairman of the New York delegation to the National Republican convention in 1860, and proposed the name of William H. Seward.

Upon Lady Roberts falls heavily the burden of the Boer war. Her only son, the heir to the handsome title, Roberts of Kandahar, lies in a soldier's grave at Colenso, in Natal, where his fellow officers with Gen. Buller laid him after the battle on the Tugela river. Her nephew, Col. Shortston, was killed at Glencoe, the first battle. Recently she bade farewell to her husband as he sailed on the Dunottar Castle from Southampton to take supreme command in South Africa.

Alfred Beit is a billionaire. In London not one person out of a hundred thousand would recognize his photograph. Yet, though to-day only 46 years old, he is probably the only living billionaire; and, though unknown and unseen, his power is felt all over South Africa and the far East of Asia in a thousand ways. In simple, almost shabby clothes, with a meek air, mild eyes and a low-spoken voice, he gives one at first the idea of the confidential clerk of an old lawyer.

"Billy" West, as he is known to every actor and actress in the country, is very ill in New York of acute Bright's disease. West is one of the best known minstrels in the country, and it is doubtful if a better interlocutor is lived. He has made close to a million dollars in his day, but most of it has dwindled away.



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